THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1012.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1802. [VOLUME XVI.

By virtue of a decree of the county court of Henrico, wherein Ansel Jones is Plaintiff, and David Allen, Executor, of Mary Allen, dec who was Executrix of Royal R. Allen, dec. defendant, will be sold to the highest bidder, for ready money, on Monday the 5th day of July next, at the courthouse of Henrico county, that being court day, for the purposes in the said decree mentioned,

A Tract of Land,

LYING in the said county, containing thirty acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of Mary Allen, dec. which said tract of land was sold by the plaintiff to the said Royal R. Allen, dec. in his lifetime.

BEN. SHEPPARD, Deputy for
MILES SELDEN, S. H. C.

June 21st, 1802.

Tobacco for Sale.

AUTHORISED by the Executive to dispose of the PUBLIC TOBACCO for ready money, I shall offer it for sale at Public Auction, in lots to suit purchasers, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, on Saturday the 3d day of July next.

WILLIAM BERKELEY,
Treasurer. (eptdf)

NOTICE.

In the matter of Hez. L. Wight *and* Benjamin Harris,
BANKRUPTS.

THE subscribers being appointed Assignees of the estate and effects of *Wight & Harris*, of Richmond, merchants, bankrupts, all persons indebted to the said *Hez. L. Wight* and *Benjamin Harris*, or who have any of their effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any other person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as are, or shall be duly authorised by them.

Asher Marx,
Rich'd. Denny,
George Marx, } *Assignees.*

June 21st, 1802. 2w.

Norfolk, June 18, 1802.

ORDERED,

THAT the Treasurer advertise in the public papers, that the SHARES of *delinquent subscribers* to the DISMAL SWAMP CANAL COMPANY will be sold on Thursday the 29th July next, unless the arrearages are paid up before that day.

Thomas Newton,
Aug. Slaughter,
Rob't. Boush,
James Hunter, } *Directors.*

11t.

THIRD NOTICE.

In the case of Hezekiah L. Wight *and* Benjamin Harris,
BANKRUPTS.

THE commissioners in a commission of bankrupt awarded and issued against Hezekiah L. Wight and Benjamin Harris, merchants, under the firm of Wight and Harris, of the city of Richmond, intend to meet on Wednesday the 14th day of July next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond aforesaid, in order to take the last examination of the said bankrupts; when and where they are hereby required to surrender themselves, and make a full disclosure and discovery of all their estate and effects, and finish their examination; and the creditors who have not hitherto proved their debts under the said commission, may then and there attend and prove the same, and assent or dissent from the allowance of the said bankrupts certificate.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

City of Richmond, June 19, 1802.

E. W. Rootes,

HAS FOR SALE,

Bar Iron, by the Ton,
3d, 4d, 5d, and 6d Nails.
Coffee, by the Barrel or Bag;
N. E. Rum, by the Hogshead or barrel;
Apple Brandy;
Pork, by the Barrel;
Shad, ditto;
Port Wine, by the Cask;
Sherry, ditto;
Cotton Cards, in assorted Boxes;
Wool ditto, ditto;
Isle of Wight BACON;
A large and general assortment of SHOES,
AND
Patent Balances.

Richmond, April 28th, 1802.

TO BE SOLD, FOR CASH.

By virtue of a decree of the County Court of Buckingham, WILL BE EXPOSED FOR SALE, at Buckingham Courthouse, on *Monday, the 12th day of July next,*

A Tract of Land,

Containing about five hundred acres, lying in said county, adjoining the Land Rosse Eldridge now lives on—By the

COMMISSIONERS.

June 11, 1802. [tdf]

THERE will be a petition to the next Assembly for the raising the ferriage at Frazer's Ferry, in King-William county. 1aw3mf

THOMAS R EVANS,
present proprietor of said Ferry.

Old Dare-Devil

STANDS at my house in Chesterfield county on Appomatox river, fifteen miles above Petersburg, two from the court house, and will cover mares by the season at Thirty-Five Dollars, ten of which will be remitted, if paid by the 10th of August, when the season expires. Mares may be fed with grain at twenty-five cents per day, which must be paid before they are taken away.—It is needless to swell the advertisement with his pedigree and performance, as they have been so often ascertained heretofore—Undoubtedly he was as fleet a horse as any in England in his day—as to his blood, it is from the first crosses; that is, Herod and Eclipse. Dare Devil's get speaks for themselves, as they are the best racers on the continent, which was made manifest by their run last fall. They won at Richmond, Petersburg, New Brunswick, Hick's-Ford, Norfolk, Warrington and Tarborough, besides at many other places. No responsibility for accidents.

THOMAS GOODE.

February 12, 1802.

N. B. One Dollar to the groom.

Proposals,

BY A. DAVIS & J. DIXON,

For re-printing, by Subscription,
THAT SCARCE & VALUABLE WORK, THE

DEBATES
AND
OTHER PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
CONVENTION OF VIRGINIA.

To which will now be annexed,
A COPIOUS INDEX.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work shall be printed with a neat type, on good paper, in one large octavo volume, and contain upwards of 600 pages.

II. It will be bound in boards, and delivered to subscribers at the moderate price of Three Dollars and a Half.

III. To those who wish to have their copies elegantly bound gilt and lettered, the price will be Four Dollars.

IV. As this is a work of great magnitude, and as much expense will be necessarily incurred, Two Dollars from each subscriber will be required in advance.

V. The price will be considerably enhanced to non-subscribers.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE above publication was procrastinated on account of the copy-right being vested in Mr. Davis, who has now agreed to print the book in conjunction with the subscriber. The public are therefore respectfully informed, that the work will be put to press, so soon as a sufficiency of subscribers are obtained to indemnify the expense of paper. Upon an accurate calculation, the price mentioned in the former proposals was found too small; the subscriber has thought proper to enhance it, and he hopes that those who first intended to patronize the undertaking, will not on that account withhold their support, for so trivial an alteration.

JOHN DIXON.

*** Subscriptions received in Richmond at the Book-Stores of Messrs. *Pleasants* and *Prichard*, at *A. Davis's* Printing-Office, and by Mr. *Pumfrey*, book-binder.

A GOOD

Bar Keeper

Wanted at the Hay-Market Garden, to whom liberal wages will be given.

Richmond, June 25, 1802.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF
Austin & Anderson
IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and papers are in the hands of WILLIAM AUSTIN: All persons indebted to the concern, will make payment to him, who alone is authorised to close the business; all those having claims against the concern, will make application to him for payment.

William Austin.
Armistead Anderson.

Richmond, May 3, 1802.

John Henry,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,
White and yellow Nankeens,
Complete table sets of blue and white China, of 156 pieces;
China Bowls of different sizes in tubs;
Imperial Tea;
Canton and Garden Fans; and
SEWING SILK:
Imported in the ship Mount-Vernon, lately arrived at Philadelphia, from Canton, which with a a few puncheons of
High proof W. I. Rum,
he will sell on moderate terms.

Richmond, 27th April, 1802. tf.

NOTICE.

In the case of William Sharp,
BANKRUPT.

THE commissioners under a commission of bankrupt, awarded and issued forth against William Sharp, of the town of Petersburg, *merchant*, intend to meet at the office of the *undersigned*, lower end of Bollingbrook street, in the town aforesaid, on Saturday the 3d day of July next at twelve, meridian. Those creditors who have not already proved their debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, and with those who have proved their debts, are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate of final discharge.

Conrade Webb,
Solicitor to the Commission.

Commissioner's Office, Petersburg, June 22, 1802. } tdm.

Gilliat & Kirby,

Have received by the late arrivals their

Spring Goods,

Which they are now selling at their usual low prices. for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Richmond, May 12, 1802. tf

EAGLE TAVERN,

—RICHMOND—

ESME SMOCK,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he has taken the above house, which he purposes keeping in such manner as, he presumes to hope, will give general satisfaction. He will take particular care to be constantly supplied with the best WINES and LIQUORS, &c. &c. and as he is determined to spare no pains in making the Eagle Tavern equal to any in the United States, he therefore solicits such encouragement as his exertions merit.

His Stables are well furnished with FORAGE, and a careful Ostler.

May 27, 1802.

FOR SALE,

Mount Comfort Farm,

IN view of the city, and about one mile from the Capitol; it contains 56 acres of land, 8 or 10 whereof are excellent meadow; the whole well enclosed last fall, and separated into convenient lots. The houses are, a large two story brick dwelling with four rooms on a floor, with convenient passages and closets, and a large cellar with two rooms—kitchen—wash-house—dairy—stables—granary—coach-house, and all other houses which are necessary for family and for farming use. The advantages resulting from a small well conducted farm, so contiguous to the city, are so numerous and so well known, that I shall not undertake to describe them. It is evidently one of the most pleasant and healthy situations within the vicinity of Richmond. Persons wishing to purchase, are invited to view the premises; and for terms apply at my office in this city.

THOMAS WILSON.

Richmond, 15th June, 1802. (124w)

ON Thursday the 22d of July, in the present year 1802, on the premises, we shall sell to the highest bidder, for the best price which can be had in ready money,

One Tract of Land,

Lying in the county of Chesterfield,

Containing, by estimation, sixty-eight acres and an half, be the same more or less. The said land is a part of a larger tract which was conveyed to us on the 26th day of March 1801, by James Perry, in trust for paying to Gulielmus Wood, the sum of five hundred and three dollars and one third of a dollar, with interest thereon from the date last mentioned, together with the charges of sale, the expence of recording the said deed of trust, and all other necessary charges. The land to be sold is that portion of the land which was allotted to the said James Perry, as one of the heirs of his father.

A. WHITWORTH,
W. LAPRADE.

June 15, 1802.

THIRD NOTICE.

In the case of William Sharp,
BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of bankrupt, grounded upon the statute of the Congress of the United States, passed the fourth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred, entitled "an "act to establish an uniform system of "bankruptcy throughout the United "States," has been awarded and issued against *William Sharp*, of the town of Petersburg, in the district of Virginia, *merchant*, and he has been declared bankrupt: He is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners, in the said commission named, or the major part of them, on the second and sixteenth days of June, and on the third day of July next ensuing, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of each day, at the office of the *undersigned*, lower end of Bollingbrook street, in the town of Petersburg, and make a full and true discovery and disclosure of his estate, real and personal, of every nature and description, to which he may be entitled, either in law or equity; when and where his Creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, at the second meeting to choose assignees, and at the last meeting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination.

CONRADE WEBB,
Solicitor to the Commission.

Commissioner's Office, Petersburg, 22d May, 1802. }

LAND FOR SALE.

FIFTEEN Hundred acres, adjoining the land of John Wickham, esq. in the county of Henrico, distant about ten or eleven miles from Richmond, 340 of which are of the best James River low grounds. Any person purchasing will have the privilege of sowing wheat in the fall, and possession given next Christmas. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, one fourth in 6 months, one fourth in 12 months, and the remaining one fourth in 18 months. Terms may be known by application to Doctor JOHN CRINGAN, in the city of Richmond.

June 1st, 1802.

NOTICE.

In the case of William Sharp,
BANKRUPT.

THOSE creditors who have proved their debts, under a commission of Bankrupt, awarded and issued and now in prosecution against William Sharp, of the town of Petersburg, *merchant*, are desired to meet the assignees of the said bankrupt's estate and effects, on Friday the 2d day of July next, ensuing, at nine of the clock of the forenoon of said day, at the office of the *undersigned*, lower end of Bollingbrook street, in the town aforesaid, to assent to or dissent from the said assignees, commencing, prosecuting or defending, any suit or suits at law or in equity, for recovery of any part of the said bankrupt's estate and effects; or to the compounding, submiting to arbitration, or otherwise agreeing, any matter or thing relating thereto.

Conrade Webb,
Solicitor to the Commission.

Commissioner's Office, Petersburg, June 22, 1802. } tdm.

Monsieur Durieux,

Respectfully notifies the citizens of Richmond, Manchester, and their vicinities, that he has returned to Richmond with intention to exhibit another

Fire-work,

In the Hay-Market Garden;

WHICH from the exertions he is making to render very elegant, he flatters himself cannot fail to please. The evening of the exhibition and other particulars will be expressed in bills of the day.

Hay-Market, June 25, 1802.

For Freight or Charter,

To Liverpool, Leith, Clyde, or a port in Ireland, the British Ship

MARY,

JOHN BRUCE, *Master,*

BURTHEN 350 Hhds. Tobacco, now lying at City Point, and will be ready to take on board in three weeks. Apply to Messrs. Robertson & Brown, Norfolk, or to

James & John Dunlop.

Petersburg, June 24, 1802. 4w

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, at a dissolution of a Co-partnership in the year 1794, were and still are possessed of the several tracts of land herein after mentioned, which they have agreed to sell by Public Auction, at Fluvanna courthouse, on Monday the 27th of September next, being court day, and the sale to continue day after day, until the whole of the land is sold: it being the intention of the parties to close their accounts, there will be no delay of the sale, be the price what it may. One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid down, or an approved acceptance payable in the city of Richmond, at the Eagle Tavern, in 60 days thereafter, the balance payable in three yearly equal instalments with interest from the day of sale. The land itself will be taken as security for the payment of the three instalments. The lands are held under different deeds and grants in Fluvanna and Albemarle counties as followeth:

300 Acres on the middle fork of Cunningham Creek;
150 Acres, joining the above;
124 1-4 Acres, joining the above;
108 Acres joining the above;
44 Acres, joining the above;
400 Acres of very valuable land, on the North Fork of the said Creek, called Sandwidges;
265 Acres, on the branches of Cary Creek;
375 Acres joining the above;
74 1-2 Acres, joining the above;
73 1-2 Acres, joining the above;
200 Acres, on Racoon Creek;
50 Acres, on the Rivanna River, joining the lands of Patrick Woodson;
225 acres, on little Mechunk Creek;
1700 Acres, on the branches of Hardware, in the county of Albemarle.

Those lands are generally in their native state—very little has been cultivated, and the improvements are inconsiderable. The soil may be classed in general as good farming land, with a sufficient proportion of Meadow land. Every tract is covered with valuable timber, which is rapidly increasing in demand and price. The transportation to Richmond is easy and cheap. Some of the lands are immediately on navigation, and the most distant part not more than 6 or 7 miles. Those who are disposed to purchase, and wish to view the lands, will obtain a suitable guide for the purpose, by applying to *Duncan McLaughlan*, in the town of Columbia. Should purchasers be desirous of a division of any of the tracts, for their accommodation it will be complied with, provided they take the whole of the tract among them. By mutual agreement the whole proceeds of the sales are to be paid to *David Ross*.

David Ross.
Duncan McLaughlan.

Richmond, 18th June, 1802. tdf.

For Sale.

On Thursday the 5th day of August next, will be sold, at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, for ready money, at Public Auction, the

Brick Tenement,

AT present occupied by Prosser and Moncure, and Shiphard & Beadle, which was conveyed to us by Deed of Trust on the 5th day of June, 1795, by Reuben Coutts, to secure the payment to Edward Garland, the sum of five hundred and forty pounds, with interest thereon from the 5th day of June, 1802, together with the charges of sale, the expence of recording the Deed of Trust, and all other necessary charges.

Wm. DABNEY.
Wm. AUSTIN.

June 23d, 1802. tdf

NEW-YORK, June 22.

Yesterday arrived here, the British packet Lady Hobart, capt. Fellows, from Falmouth, via Halifax—She had 26 days from Falmouth to Halifax, and 6 from Halifax to this port; having been detained two weeks at this latter place, for the purpose of converting her into a brig from a ship—She sailed from Falmouth the 10th of May.

By the packet we have received London papers to the 8th ult. which contain but few articles of moment.

Capt. Wormely, of Virginia, and Mr. C. F. Green, from Hamburgh, came passengers.

The Duke of Kent packet, capt. Dennis, arrived at Halifax in 5 days from this port, and was to sail from thence on Friday the 18th inst. for Falmouth.

We are informed by a passenger in the packet, that the prevailing opinion in England was, that the Grenville party would soon prevail, and that Pitt would shortly go into office again as prime minister—That the present administration was daily growing more unpopular, and that new troubles were anticipated. Trade was extremely dull, and a general gloom damped the spirits of all classes.

In the British House of commons the 6th May, in discussing the definitive treaty, Mr. William Elliott took a view of the accession of French power, in the acquisition of Louisiana, which, by giving them a dominion over the river Mississippi, invested them with a dangerous influence over the North American states, particularly Kentucky, which was known to be much attached to the Union, and which, from the connection of its trade with the Mississippi, it would not, perhaps, be difficult for French intrigue to seduce from the Federal Union, and attach to Louisiana—The hon. gentleman concluded with moving, "That an address should be presented to his majesty, praying that a copy of the treaty concluded at Badajos between France and Portugal, should be laid before the house."

On the 18th of April, the superb ship La Republique Francoise, of 118 guns, was launched at Rochefort, amidst an immense concourse of spectators.

Extracts from LONDON papers to the 8th May, received at the office of the New-York Gazette, by the British Packet Lady Hobart, from Falmouth.

LONDON, May 8.

It has been erroneously stated in a public paper, that passports are no longer necessary for foreigners to enter this country. The Alien act is still in force, and no alteration in that respect has taken place.

During the revolution, the names of many of the public hospitals, &c. in France, were changed for others, which tended to destroy those recollections that encourage benevolence, by doing honor to the benefactor. These revolutionary appellations are to be abolished, and the original names restored.

A court of common council was held yesterday at Guildhall.

Mr. Wittham moved, that his lordship be requested to call a special court on Friday next, to consider an address to his majesty on the restoration of peace; which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Alderman Combe desired to know whether the Lord Mayor had not received orders from the War-Office for disbanding the London Militia; and whether it was in consequence of any representation which his Lordship had made to his majesty's ministers, that they were to be continued when all the other militias were disbanded?

The lord mayor stated, that he had received orders for disbanding the London Militia; but he had afterwards a conversation with Lord Pelham, who thought that they were on a different footing from the other Militias, and might be continued. The order for disbanding them was therefore recalled.

A Hamburg Mail has come to hand; of which the following particulars only are worth notice:

A letter from Vienna, April 21, states—"In Servia, Bulgaria, and most of the other provinces of Turkey in Europe, the Pachas refuse to obey the orders of the Porte, and appear to aim at rendering themselves independent, by a connection with Passwan Oglou."

MAY 6—Yesterday we received the Paris papers to the first inst.

The plan of public instruction, proposed by the French government, has been adopted by the legislative body by a majority of 257 to 27.

Private letters from Paris state, that the emperor of Prussia continues to interest himself in the affairs of the king of Sardinia, and that a negociation is now carrying on between his Imperal majesty and Buonaparte on that subject. Every thing adds to the exterior splendor of the Catholic religion in Paris. The church of *Notre Dame* is crowded with fashionable parties, the first consul intends to restore to the Metropolitan church all the paintings and decorations which formerly belonged to it. Wooden images and crucifixes are sold in every street. The original names of all the public hospitals in France have been restored, and the whole of the revolutionary appellations abolished. The French funds are 56f. 85c.

From Halifax papers to the 11th inst. received by the packet Lady Hobart.

HALIFAX, June 10.

His majesty's birth-day.—Friday last being the anniversary of the birth of our most gracious sovereign, was celebrated here with every mark of veneration, loyalty and affection.

The royal standard was displayed on Fort George—the other military posts, and the main top gallant mast of H. M. frigate Andromache; which ship was also decorated with the flags of the different nations now in amity with the United Kingdom.

The troops of the garrison, drawn up on the parade, at twelve o'clock, discharged the customary salutes of cannon and musketry with great precision; which was repeated at one by H. M. ships, &c. in the harbor.

The levee at the government house was numerously attended, between the hours of one and two; and in the afternoon, his excellency Sir John Wentworth, bart, gave an elegant entertainment to the principal officers of the army and navy, the staff of the garrison, the honorable the members of his majesty's council, the magistrates, clergy, and many other respectable inhabitants.

ST. CHRISTOPHER, April 30.

On Saturday last the dreadful account reached town of the horrid unprovoked assassination that morning, on Brimstone-hill, of John Gavery, esq. a captain in his majesty's 3d regiment (or Buffs) by ensign Price, of the same corps; who, immediately added to the catalogue of his crimes that of suicide, by putting a period to his existence. The latter was a young man with whom the deceased was not only on terms of (what is generally called) the most intimate footing, but those apparently of the most perfect cordiality, esteem and friendship. What were the motives which influenced the assassin, and inspired him basely to take the life of his inseparable companion and best friend, (at the moment he came to make an affectionate enquiry after the health of his murderer) we cannot pretend to hazard a conjecture; but by the horrid deed, the world is deprived, at the early period of 28 years, of an amiable youth, as universally esteemed as regretted; an ornament to society, and of that profession of which he was a member. As a relative and friend his merits are beyond our description; but the sentiments entertained of him by the corps to which he belonged, will be better evinced by the perusal of the following letter, written by lieutenant colonel Blunt to Lucas Gavery, esq. the brother of the amiable character, whose tragic death has so justly excited the horror of the community:

St. Eustatius, April 26, 1802.

Sir—Painful and distressing, as has been to me, and the whole body of the corps I have the honor to command, the premature fate of your ever to be lamented and amiable brother, I feel prompted by every motive of regard and respect for his memory, (in which I am joined by every officer and non commissioned officer, and private soldier of his regiment) to offer our united condolence on the unhappy event; and as the horrid assassin was not satisfied with putting a period to the existence of our much regretted friend, but endeavored, in his last papers, to depreciate a character so respectable, and of which his short acquaintance could not even have authorized him to hazard an opinion, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, desirous of paying a permanent testimonial of their esteem and respect, the only one they have now in their power to offer, propose with your permission, remitting *one hundred guineas* to their agent, that a neat monument, with an inscription descriptive of the sentiments they wish to perpetuate, may be sent out, and placed in the Church of Palmetto-Point.

I have the honor to be, with respect, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

R. BLUNT, lt. col. Buffs.

From the N. E. Palladium.

THE APPEAL.—No. IV.

Funding System.

Few measures of the federal administration have been assailed with more violence than the funding system. It has been denounced as corrupt in its principle, and productive of the most enormous abuses in its operation; as an engine of tyranny and national degradation; an evil no longer to be tolerated; while ingenuity has been exhausted in furnishing epithets of odium for every man who, true to his principles, has maintained its justice and utility at the risk of his popularity. On this subject all we request is a candid attention to a brief statement of facts.

And what is this funding system upon which so many changes of alarm, have been rung? It is a solemn pledge, sanctioned by the faith of the government, to provide adequate funds for paying the interest, and for gradually redeeming the principal of that *very debt* which was THE SACRED PRICE OF OUR INDEPENDENCE. What else could have been done? The wealth of the country had been wasted during an 8 years war, and an immediate redemption of the principal was altogether impracticable. It was, therefore, the only honest mode of providing for an honest debt contracted by those who guided our country through a revolutionary war. It was justice to public creditors, and the faith and honor of the nation [illegible] basis. And what man is hardy enough to declare, that it is better for a nation to *cheat* than to *pay* its creditors? Those who then approved the system were prepared for such a violation of public faith, nor had they made any progress in corrupting public opinion to that degree where such an act would not [illegible] horrors.

But did the federal government actually provide for the redemption of the public debt? It will not be denied that the means of extinguishment, [illegible] keeping pace with its assumption, [illegible] sinking fund was established, [illegible] continued to increase during the period of threatened invasion, commercial hostility, Indian wars, and whisky insurrections. It is a notorious fact, that the most ample provisions were made while general Hamilton was secretary of the treasury, for paying the interest regularly, and extinguishing the principal upon reasonable calculations within the period of twenty years. But even if we admit Mr. Gallatin's calculation to be correct, it will appear, that the redemption of the public debt cannot be effected in less than *fifteen years and a half*. But this is not the place to examine its correctness, nor the measures adopted by the present administration relative to this subject.

This statement would be sufficient of itself to refute the charge, so impudently repeated by Mr. Giles, on the floor of congress, that it has been a "*federal axiom*" that a *public debt is a public blessing*; but we can draw from other sources the most compleat proof of its utter falsehood and malignity.

In recurring to the original differences of opinion between the parties, we gladly avail ourselves of the language of a man, who has ever been the strenuous advocate of public faith and national justice. "As to the funding system, it was thus far a measure of both parties, that both agreed there should be a funding system. In the formation of it, the chief grounds of difference were, 1st, a discrimination between original holders and transferees of the public debt. 2d, a provision for the general debt of the union, leaving to each state to make provision for its particular debt. Happily for our country, by the rejection of the first, which would have been an express violation of contracts, the faith of the government was preserved, its credit was maintained and established. Happily for our country, by not pursuing the last, unity, simplicity and energy were secured to our fiscal system, and the entanglements of fourteen conflicting systems of finance were avoided."

It is true, that a memorial* presented to congress in 1789, from a number of public creditors in Pennsylvania, drawn up by Mr. Dallas, and signed by gov. M'Kean, Blair M'Clenachan, and others, stated that "a certain amount of *funded debt* was a NATIONAL BENEFIT, and that the EXISTING DEBT of the United States COULD NOT BE DEEMED TOO GREAT *to secure the due effect of this benefit*." It is likewise true, that the report which was made by Mr. Hamilton, in consequence of a resolution of a committee to whom the petition was referred, does NOT recognize in its full latitude the position of Mr. Dallas and gov. M'Kean. It was made on the 9th Jan. 1790, and contains the following remarks: "Persuaded, as the secretary is, that the *proper funding* of the *present* debt will render it a national blessing; yet he is so far from acceding to the position in the latitude in which it is sometimes laid down, "that public debts are public blessings," as *a position inviting to prodigality and liable to abuse*, that he ardently wishes to see it incorporated as a fundamental maxim, that the *creation of debt should always be accompanied with the means of extinguishment*."

This was done under the federal administration, and yet Mr. Giles, with an unblushing front, could echo the stale calumny, that it was among the federal axioms, "*a public debt is a public blessing*."

And what has been the effect of a system once approved and recommended by men, who have since found it convenient to pursue it with the most rancorous hostility? It has awakened into life a vast mass of wealth, and given it activity thro' the channels of commercial, mechanic and agricultural enterprize. It [illegible] has given security and confidence, while it has furnished the means to industrious individuals of increasing their wealth, and added stability to national engagements. The evidences of its utility are to be seen in the growth of our cities, the extension of commerce, and the flourishing state of agriculture, and the arts; still it has been followed with wrath and bitterness by those into whose hands this pledge of national justice has lately been placed.

The consideration of this subject will be resumed in a succeeding number.

PUBLIUS LENTULUS.

* *See a late excellent publication signed* "Censor."

FURTHER EXTRACTS

From an address to the people of the United States on the policy of maintaining a permanent navy.

—*By an American Citizen.*—

"The voice of [illegible]n is an echo of ancient experience. We have recently beheld a nation in the midst of despotic, powerful, ambitious neighbours, maintaining independence and liberty, by the world, the conviction prepared and resolutely defended them. Once happy with a territory small when with ours, with not half the resources which replenish the coffers of America your natural enemies at your while the ocean separates us from how far did you outstrip us in the of glory! Sensible of the importance national honor, by repelling insults you prevented their repetition. Conscious that the rights of nations will be respected only as they are defended, by being always prepared for war, you secured to your citizens the enjoyment of an almost uninterrupted tranquility. You attracted the admiration of the world. Awed by the heroic valor and patriotism of your citizens, insatiable avarice learnt to moderate her desires. Ambition rolled his gloomy course around your mountains without daring to aspire to their summits. Whilst surrounding nations were convulsed with war, and alarm spread along the banks of the Rhine, the Danube and the Rhone, the citizen of Helvetia slept undisturbed at their source. Resting on his arms, he could from his cottage, securely behold the desolation of the tempest, and listen with composure to the distant rumblings of war. Such, Americans, was the glorious triumph of valour and patriotism. It is now, no more. Those mountains which were crowned with cheerful cottages and the peaceful vine, now gleam with hostile arms. Their streams are stained with blood, their rocks which had yielded to industry are struck with barrenness. Those happy vallies which resounded only *the horn of the shepherd* and *the lowings of innumerable herds* are filled with the rear of cannon, the shouts of murderous pursuit, and the groans of the dying. Oh! Zimmerman, when you wrote with the wisdom of a statesman and the fervour of a poet on that national pride which distinguished your country, little did you think that she was soon to perish amidst its ruins. Yes, my countrymen, Switzerland, by deserting the early maxims of honor and independence on which she rose to glory, has sunk into the melancholy list of dependent and degraded nations. She fell a prey to indecisive counsels—to the love of a repose by which she had been enervated, and to the dread of war, the calamities of which were exaggerated by those whose political principles concurred with her enemy to complete her ruin.—Six years of condescension to a foreign power, and of confidence in a treacherous security wasted her virtue and her strength and finally surrendered her, a defenceless victim of unrelenting perfidy and ambition.

"Fellow citizens, listen to the voice of history; take warning from the fate of other nations. Do not waste, in unprofitable submission to the insults offered to your independence, the glory acquired by those martyrs whose blood so recently streamed as a sacrifice at her altars. Nature has given you rights, let not lawless power violate them with impunity. Unfortunate, indeed, we should be, if Providence, who blessed our efforts for independence, had left us without the means of preserving it. Do her not the injustice to believe, that she has tantalized us with a blessing which we can never enjoy. She has planted the live oak, the cedar, the pine and the fir tree along our coast, from St. Mary's to St. Croix. She has deposited in our mountains rich mines of copper and iron. In the moist vallies between them, she cherishes the flax and the hemp plant. She extends our commerce through every ocean and to every clime. With the enterprize of freedom, she quickens the industry and improves the skill of our naval artists. She braces the nerves and hardens the sinews of our seamen, and fires them with an intrepidity which difficulties serves only to confirm, and no dangers can appal. And shall we spurn these advantages, and neglecting to improve, cease to deserve, and ultimately lose them?"

But it has been said, that "a navy when established may be made use of as an argument for extending our power." If by "power" we are to understand the means of enforcing a respect for our neutral rights, which it is acknowledged have been "shamefully violated," it is, indeed, the professed object of a permanent navy. But if by this expression we are to learn, that when strong enough to render ourselves respectable in the eyes of other nations, we shall be tempted to abuse our power, then, I would compare this argument with the consolation which a sick man would derive from being told, that although his enemies were plundering his house, and desolating his fields, he should be content, since, if heaven should please to renew his strength, and raise him on his feet again, he might be tempted to pursue and punish the robbers. Would not a child laugh if were told, that manhood was not to be desired because its vigor might be abused? And what is not liable to abuse? Let us, fellow-citizens, dissolve our union, and return to the dependent condition from which we so recently passed, and to which so many illustrious states have been more recently reduced, for ambition and avarice may yet possess us, and our freedom to think and act for ourselves lead us to violate the rights of others. It is not to connect us with the balance of Europe, nor to involve us in the destructive wars which its adjustment cost her; it is to keep out of her turmoils that a navy is desired. It is to add to the many and powerful motives which foreign nations already have to respect us, another, that would stamp on the reason an almost irresistible force, and prevent them from being forgotten amidst calculations of convenience and the violence of war.

The advocates of a navy have been openly charged with a desire to accumulating power in the hands of the executive and a few other persons, in order to increase our weight in Europe, and to feed the ambition of a few individuals. Fellow citizens, the usurpers of exclusive patriotism have not always proved themselves the purest or the wisest defenders of liberty. It is the quality of true friendship, to which, this sacred principle may without degradation be compared, to admonish us of our errors and to be more solicitous for our happiness than our applause. Fellow citizens, I beg of you, not to judge the plain, the independent citizens of New-England, where the first blood was spilt in the cause of freedom, by the few foreigners whom commerce has conducted to our shores, and who preserve a natural attachment to the country and the institutions which they have left abroad.

New-Hampshire Legislature,

SATURDAY, June 5.

His Excellency the Governor having assigned this forenoon, at 10 o'clock to address the Legislature, Messrs. Leavitt, Brooks, Peirce, Hutchinson, Willard, Everitte, Hunt Lord, Connor and Chase were appointed a committee, to be joined from the Senate, to wait on his excellency the Governor elect, and escort him to the Representatives' Chamber.—At 10 o'clock, the Senate and House being met in the Representatives' Chamber, his Excellency came in attended by his Council, and escorted by the committee; after manifesting his acceptance of the office of Chief Magistrate, and having taken and subscribed the necessary oaths he addressed the Legislature in the following

SPEECH:

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Senate,

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

DEPUTED by our fellow-citizens, and assembled at this time affixed by this Constitution, for the purpose of transacting such business as the public good may require, it must be a pleasing circumstance to contemplate the general prosperity which is so apparent throughout the State.

Although our own internal affairs is the principal object for which we are assembled; yet being intimately connected with other States by our Federal Union, and having interests which may in some measure be affected by the conduct of other nations, it may perhaps be useful to consider their circumstances in some respect.

Under these impressions, permit me to congratulate you on the late general Peace in Europe. Whatever partial effects it may have on the interests of some of our citizens, yet it must be highly pleasing to the benevolent mind, that a stop is put, at least for the present, to the calamities of war which have so long raged amongst several of the European powers.—And as it respects our own country, have we not reason to rejoice, that our neutrality has been so far maintained, as to prevent our becoming a party in the conflict, notwithstanding the threatening appearances at sundry times?

In another view, it may be useful to contemplate the late war in the European world.—What are the real advantages gained thereby? Perhaps some one of the nations may be aggrandized, others depressed—but may we not ask, whether it is probable that the cause of genuine liberty will be advanced, and the happiness of mankind promoted, by these extraordinary changes?—Whatever effects the arts and intrigues of any of the powers lately at war, may have had in our country, or from whatever other causes it has arisen, it is a lamentable fact, that we have been much divided in opinion respecting the political affairs of our common country. If we could improve the present time, when a general pacification has taken place among European nations, in such a manner as should tend to restore union, and harmony of sentiment and conduct respecting our own affairs, it would be making a happy use of it.

The constitution of our present free systems of Governments, must greatly, depend upon the opinions, habits, morals and religion of the great body of the people; how important is it, then, that they should have correct information respecting the conduct of men whom they invest with authority, and respecting the measures of their Government?—Whoever attempts to misrepresent or deceive in these respects, whether through the now much abused "liberty of the press" or otherwise, should be considered an enemy to the liberties of the country.—Whatever difference in opinions may be entertained respecting other means necessary for preserving our political rights and privileges, this should not prevent our united endeavours, as Legislators, and Magistrates, to do whatever may be in our power, both by precept and examples, for the suppression of licentiousness and immorality, and for the promotion of useful knowledge, virtue and religion.

As all systems of Political Government have defects, it is wise to examine those to which ours are most exposed—If infallibity, respecting the measures to be pursued, is an evil to which we are much exposed, we ought to be extremely cautious in

this reſpect. Our National Government is at preſent extended over a large territory, and our population is rapidly increaſing; can it then be wiſe, is it ſafe that the energies of Government ſhould be leſſened?

As ſimilar cauſes produce ſimilar effects, may it not be uſeful for the citizens of our country ſeriouſly to conſider the cauſes which have ruined thoſe Republics which have gone before us? And is not this more eſpecially the duty of thoſe who are inveſted with authority, that they may be particularly guarded againſt thoſe evils?

A ſtrong attachment to our preſent free ſyſtems of State and National Governments, and to the welfare of my fellow-citizens, has induced me often to make known my political ſentiments; and recent tranſactions of our National Government, have had a ſtrong tendency to confirm me in opinions which I have heretofore expreſſed.

A letter from his Excellency the Governor of North-Carolina, with certain reſolutions of their Legiſlature, propoſing alterations in the Conſtitution of the United States, as it reſpects the manner of chooſing Electors of Preſident and Vice Preſident, and Repreſentatives to Congreſs, will be laid before you, and will undoubtedly have all that conſideration which the importance of the ſubject requires.

Permit me to recommend to your attention the Inſpection Laws of the State, and particularly as they reſpect the articles of Beef and Pork for exportation. It appears to me highly probable, that the intereſt both of the farmer and exporters may be promoted by amending the preſent Laws on this ſubject.

By an act regulating weights and meaſures, paſſed Dec. 12th., 1799, the operation of which was poſtponed from time to time, but became of force in Dec. laſt, a ſealer was to be appointed in each county, and to procure ſtandards at the expence of the ſtate; but there has not been any money appropriated for the purpoſe.

Whatever Laws and regulations you may think proper to paſs, will, ſo far as may depend on me, be duly attended to.

It will be a pleaſing duty to me to unite with you, in meaſures calculated for the preſervation of the peace, liberty and ſafety of our fellow citizens, and for promoting their laſting happineſs.

JOHN TAYLOR GILMAN.

State of New-Hamſhire, June 5, 1802.

ANSWER of the HOUSE.

[The committee, conſiſting of Meſſrs. Blaſdell, Hunt, and Hutchinſon, appointed to draft an anſwer to the Governor's Speech, reported the following:]

WE, the Repreſentatives of New Hampſhire, impreſſed with a due ſenſe of the importance of the office to which you are again called, beg leave to congratulate you on the event, ſo greatful to our feelings; and permit us to add, that we conſider it as the ſureſt proof of the general information, good ſenſe and patriotiſm of the citizens of the ſtate.

The proſperity of our citizens affords a flattering proſpect of the advantages reſulting from a free government faithfully adminiſtered.

Our internal affairs unqueſtionably demand our firſt attention; and we are happy in believing, that few, if any, alterations of the exiſting laws will be judged neceſſary.

We have ſincerely lamented the diſtreſſed ſituation of the faireſt part of the European world; it is therefore with peculiar ſatisfaction we are informed of a univerſal peace.

In taking a retroſpective view of the late important tranſactions of other people and governments, with the conſequences reſulting therefrom, we entertain a grateful ſenſe of the wiſdom of thoſe elected to fill the higheſt offices of the ſtate and united governments, in avoiding thoſe evils which at ſome periods appeared inevitable.—We have witneſſed the reſtleſs diſpoſition of men—the zeal and intemperance with which they have labored to effect changes—that, in accompliſhing their ſeveral favorite ſchemes, crimes, the moſt revolting to human nature have been ſanctioned by thoſe who, uninfluenced by party ſpirit have been the friends and lovers of good order and juſtice. Recent events will prove the danger of innovation upon eſtabliſhed ſyſtems; and that it is not unfrequent to find, after the effuſions of phrenzy are paſſed, a whole people ſighing to regain the ſtation which they had inconſiderately abandoned.

As the difference of ſentiment, which has lately prevailed in our country, aroſe from the hoſtile ſtate of nations now at peace; we fondly hope, that we, who had the prudence to prevent our raſhly involving ourſelves in their diſputes, may now ſuffer the effects to die with the cauſe.

Believing, as we do, the uſeful knowledge, virtue and religion, form the baſis of our government, we feel it peculiarly incumbent on us to cheriſh every mean that can promote theſe important objects.

Though we conſider the natural increaſe of our population as the moſt favourable of events, we feel a pleaſure in conſidering that the thirſt of power has never induced the United States to aim at Territorial conqueſt.

We ſhall eſtimate it our duty carefully to attend to thoſe particular objects pointed out in your communications; and ſhall chearfully unite with your excellency, in adopting thoſe meaſures calculated to promote the welfare of our Fellow-Citizens.

NEWBURYPORT, June 18.

Extract of a letter from Delaware, to a gentleman of the firſt reſpectability, dated May 22.

"I went on Monday to an entertainment at Chriſtiana Bridge, given to Mr. Bayard on his return from Waſhington, by a large and very reſpectable company of his friends. I was much pleaſed; for it appeared to me not mere idle pageantry, but the genuine tribute of heartfelt gratitude and affection. After dinner a ſhort addreſs was preſented to Mr. Bayard, expreſſive of their ſenſe of the value of his public ſervices, and their earneſt ſolicitude that he would not now deſert them. Mr. Bayard's reply which was unpremeditated, was modeſt, and dignified. He obſerved in anſwer to their requeſt, that it had been his fixed determination, and that he had expreſſed it without reſerve—to decline a re-election: but that having voluntarily embarked in the cauſe of his country, and having uniformly experienced the moſt liberal confidence of his conſtituents, he felt under every obligation to bend his will to theirs.—Mr. Bayard's private character is no leſs intereſting than his public. Among the federaliſts of this ſtate he is almoſt idoliſed. And ſuch, among the oppoſite party, is the idea of his popularity, that their leader Mr. Rodney, declines ſtanding in competition with him, tho' they ſo recently had the majority with them.—There appears, within a few weeks, to have been a wonderful political change in this State; and our friends entertain a full confidence of completely retrieving the character of Delaware, at the approaching Election. This change has been produced, it is to be ſuppoſed, on correct and proper principles. Mr. Bayard obſerves that nothing has contributed ſo much to it as the late Election in Maſſachuſetts. The citizens of Kent County gave Mr. Bayard an entertainment in Dover the week before laſt. In Suſſex, one on a much larger ſcale will be given during the court in June. The enthuſiaſm of the people on this ſubject, is much increaſed by the diſcovery of a correſpondence of Mr. Jefferſon with Mr. Rodney, and others of the party, the object of which is to excite them *to uſe their utmoſt efforts to diſplace Mr. Bayard.*

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.

Buonaparte, ſays the Centinel, is now exhibiting one of the moſt brilliant diſplays of his penetration and policy.—By act of oblivion, he is inviting into France all the Ex-Nobles, Clergy, men of ſcience, virtue and wealth, who emigrated during the reign of Jacobins and vandaliſm; and at the ſame time is tranſporting to Loiſiana and Madagaſcar all the democratic inſurgents in his dominions. The Firſt Conſul well knows that the former will ſupport every well adminiſtered government, and that the latter are fit ſubjects for no other governments.

UTICA, June 14.

Hail ſtorm and Flood.

On Friday laſt, a hail ſtorm aroſe, than which a more violent was hardly ever experienced in this country. It began about 1 o'clock, and continued 15 minutes. The wind was high, and ſome damage was done to buildings and cattle, in this and the neighboring places. The houſe and out houſes of Col. Walker, of this vicinity were damaged to a very conſiderable amount.—A hail ſtone was found after the ſtorm, meaſuring in the greateſt circumference, ſeven inches. The courſe of the ſtorm was from S. W. to N. E.

The immenſity of rain which has fallen within a few days, has cauſed the Mohawk to overflow its banks to degree unknown for a number of years paſt, and at this ſeaſon of the year it has never perhaps been ſo high ſince this country was ſettled.—This flood will prove very injurious to all the crops on the flats near the river. The Bridges, Milldams and Mills ſituate on the ſtreams which empty into the Mohawk, have received great damage, and many of the bridges and mill-dams are entirely ſwept away.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1802.

A Paris article of May 3d, ſtates that M. Necker, one of the deputies of the Cantons, appointed to aſſiſt in the formation of the new conſtitution, has declined that commiſſion.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

General Commiſſioners of Bankruptcy.

For *New-Hampſhire*—Nicholas Gilman, Henry S. Langdon, John Goddard, John M'Clentock.

For *New-York*—John Broome, William Edgarn, Jonthan Pearſee, jun. Daniel D. Tompkins, Nathan Sanford, James Fairlie, Abraham G. Lanſing, Nicholas N. Quackenbuth, George Merchant.

For *Pennſylvania*—Alexander J. Dallas, Joſeph Clay, Mahlon Dickenſon, John Serjeant, Thomas Cumpſton, John W Vancleve.

For *Virginia*—George Hay, William Duvall, George W. Smith, Benj Hatcher, Archibald Thweatt, Thomas B. Robertſon, John M'Rae, Thomas Burchett.

A writer has appeared in the Daily Advertiſer of this morning, under the ſignature of Brutus, who promiſes to attract no little attention. His object is not merely to defend Mr. Burr, but to attack his enemies; and judging from what we have ſeen, the *little band* will find in him a powerful champion.

[*N. Y. Herald, June 23.*]

A letter from Martinico, dated June 3, ſays, "Baſſaterre has at length ſurrendered to the French arms." N. Y. D. Adv.

From Trinidad, May 22.

We learn with regret, accounts from Tobago and Grenada, that a great Mortality prevails in thoſe iſlands, particularly among the ſhipping, "a circumſtance (ſays the Grenada Gazette) not only lamentable but aſtoniſhing, eſpecially as there appears to be no malignant diſeaſe among the inhabitants." N. Y. D. Adv.

From New-York, June 24.

Yeſterday the Hon. AARON BURR, Vice-Preſident of the United States, arrived here in the brig Comet, Capt. Tombs, in 7 days from Charleſton. On the Comet's entering the harbor, a federal ſalut was fired from Fort Jay.

Col. Burr's daughter (Mrs. Alſton,) and her infant ſon, and Lady Neſbitt, alſo came paſſengers in the Comet.

SECOND NOTICE,

In the caſe of Thomas Hooper, *a Bankrupt.*

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the congreſs of the United States, paſſed on the fourth day of April, 1800, intituled "An act to eſtabliſh an uniform ſyſtem of "bankruptcy throughout the United "States," hath been awarded and iſſued againſt Thomas Hooper, late Merchant of the city of Richmond, in the eaſtern diſtrict of Virginia, and he has been declared bankrupt; he the ſaid Thomas Hooper, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſion named, or a majority of them, on Friday the ſecond day of July next, at four o'clock in the afternoon of that day, being the ſecond meeting, and on Monday the twenty ſixth day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Riſing Sun tavern in the city of Richmond aforeſaid, and make a full diſcloſure and diſcovery of his eſtate and effects, when and where the creditors of the ſaid bankrupt, are to come prepared to prove their debts, at the ſaid ſecond meeting, to chooſe aſſignees, and at the third meeting, the ſaid bankrupt is required to finiſh his examination. All perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or that have any of his eſtate and effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame, but to whom the commiſſioners ſhall appoint.

JAMES THOMPSON, JOHN CUNNINGHAM, } *Com'rs.*

June 25, 1802.

Anniverſary Ball.

TO celebrate the *Anniverſary of* AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, preparations for a BALL will be made in the Amphitheatre of the Hay-Market Garden on Monday evening the 5th July. The Theatre and Garden will be brilliantly illuminated with color'd Lights in feſtoon and pyramidical order. The gates will be opened for that purpoſe at 7 o'clock in the evening, and to commence with the Battle of Maringo on the Organ, to be ſucceeded by the Battle of Prague, and a variety of other martial pieces, to which this highly improved inſtrument (with a Kettle Drum and Triangles, Trumpet and Vaux Humane Stops) is peculiarly adapted

LADIES to be invited, and GENTLEMEN to pay THREE DOLLARS each.

Subſcriptions are opened at the Swan, Union, and Eagle Taverns.

J. PRYOR.

Hay-Market, June 29, 1802.

Juſt Publiſhed,

And for ſale at *Wm. Prichard's* Book ſtore,

THE HISTORY

OF THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

JOHN ADAMS, Eſq.

Late Preſident of the United States.

BY JOHN WOOD,

Author of the Hiſtory of Switzerland, and Swiſs Revolution.

ALSO,

A Narrative of the Suppreſſion by Colonel Burr.

LIKEWISE,

Voyages from Montreal on the River St. Lawrence, through the Continent of North America, to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans.

In the years 1789 & 1793.

BY SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE.

Richmond, 29th June, 1802. 2p.

The Lead Mines,

In Wythe County for ſale.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery, for the Richmond diſtrict, June 8th, 1802.

BETWEEN,

Edmund Pendleton and Peter Lyons, ſurviving adminiſtrators of the eſtate of John Robinſon, dec. Pltffs.

AND

Mary Byrd, widow and adminiſtratrix of the honorable William Byrd, Eſq. deceaſed, Charles Carter, of Shirley, John Byrd, ſon, heir and deviſee of the ſaid William Byrd, deceaſed, Robert Nelſon, Eſq. and Sulanna his wife, and Polly Robinſon, ſiſters and coheirs of John Chiſwell Robinſon, deceaſed, Patrick Henry, Eſq. Charles Lynch, Charles Carter of Stafford, and Elizabeth his wife, William Griffin and Sulanna his wife, William Nelſon, & Lucy his wife, and —— Lewis, eldeſt ſon and heir of Mary Lewis, deceaſed, which ſaid Elizabeth, Sulanna, Mary and Lucy were daughters and coheirs of John Chiſwell and John Carter Littlepage, Defts.

ON the petition of Samuel Payne and John Feild, with the aſſent of the plaintiff in this cauſe, and for reaſons appearing to the court, the money for which the Lead Mines mentioned in the decree of this court pronounced on the eighth day of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety one, together with fourteen hundred acres of land thereunto belonging, not having been paid by Moſes Auſtin and company, the purchaſers, or any perſon for them, according to the times limited for payment in, and by that decree, and the condition of the bond given to ſecure the payment thereof, by Stephen Auſtin and Moſes Auſtin, partners of the ſaid company, and their ſureties, of whom the petitioners are two, it is the opinion of the court, and it is decreed and ordered accordingly, that the ſale made in purſuance of that decree be ſet aſide, and that the premiſes aforeſaid be again ſold by public auction, at the door of the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, to the higheſt bidder, on or before the ſeventeenth day of Auguſt next; that the ſaid Lead Mines and premiſes be ſold on a credit of nine months for one moiety of the purchaſe money, and eighteen months for the other, that bond and good ſecurity bearing intereſt from the day of ſale, be entered into by the purchaſer or purchaſers, and made payable to John Wickham, John Warden and Wm. Hay, who are appointed commiſſioners to conduct the ſaid ſale either jointly or by any two of them and to take the ſaid bond, in truſt for ſuch perſon, or perſons, as ſhall upon the final decree be adjudged to be entitled to the ſaid purchaſe money, it being intended, that the ſame ſhall abide the deciſion of the court, in like manner as the ſaid land and premiſes would have done, had no ſale been directed by this, or the aforeſaid decree, but this decree is made upon the following conditions, to wit, that the bond entered into by the former purchaſers and their ſureties ſhall remain as a ſecurity for any ſums which may be found deficient, between the purchaſe money to be raiſed by the ſale now directed, and what is now due on the ſaid bond for principal and intereſt, together with all rents accrued or accruing on the premiſes ſince the ſaid former ſale, with all expenſes to be occaſioned by the ſale now directed: that in caſe more than ſufficient for theſe purpoſes ſhall be raiſed by that ſale, the ſame ſhall be applied to the credit of the ſaid former purchaſers: that the ſum of five thouſand pounds current money of Virginia at the leaſt, ſhall be bidden for the ſaid Lead Mines and premiſes upon the terms aforeſaid, on failure of which, the commiſſioners aforeſaid, or any two of them are further directed to make no ſale, in the event of a ſale to make no conveyance, until the money is paid, or until the further order of this court, to make known the conditions aforeſaid, in an advertiſement to be publiſhed for eight weeks ſucceſſively in two of the gazettes printed in the city of Richmond, deſcribing the property to be ſold, and advertiſing the time and place of ſale, and to make report of their proceedings in purſuance of this decree, to this court, in order to a final decree.

A Copy,

Teſte,

PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C. R. D.

Richmond, June 18, 1802.

☞ The property mentioned in the foregoing decree, will be ſold, upon the terms and under the conditions therein ſpecified, at the door of the Eagle Tavern in this city, on Tueſday the ſeventeenth day of Auguſt next, between the hours of ten A. M. and two P. M. by

JOHN WARDEN, JOHN WICKHAM, Wm. HAY, } *Com'rs.*

N. B. A deſcription of the works and the improvements made by the preſent proprietors, drawn up by Stephen Auſtin, one of the company, is lodged with the commiſſioners to be ſhewn to any perſon who may be inclined to purchaſe. (12aw8w)

FIRE WORKS.

Monſieur Duricux,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond and Manchester, and the public generally, that at his FIRE WORK which he has been preparing will be ready for exhibition on Saturday evening next, the 3d of July, at the Hay-Market Garden, in this city. The accommodations for the ſpectators are very extenſive and complete.—The Garden will be illuminated after the Fire Work is over. The order of fire, and other items will be mentioned in the bills of the day. Muſic on the Organ at intervals, during the Exhibition.

Hay Market, June 29, 1802.

Public Sale.

Will be ſold at public auction, before the major part of the commiſſioners named and authorized in and by a commiſſion of Bankruptcy awarded and iſſued againſt Hezekiah L. Wight and Benjamin Harris, of the city of Richmond, merchants, under the firm of Wight & Harris, on Thurſday the firſt day of July next, at the ſtore lately occupied by ſaid Wight & Harris,

SUNDRY ARTICLES OF

Merchandize,

CONSISTING OF

MEN'S, Women's, Miſſes, and Boys' fine and coarſe Shoes; Soap, Iron, Nails, and Leather, &c. &c. &c.—And alſo, a likely Negro Man named Billy, and the time of a Negro Boy, Chapman, who has between ſeven and eight years to ſerve. And on the ſame day at the Tobacco Manufactory, a variety of Tools for the manufacturing of Tobacco, among which are ten fine large Screws and Preſſes, in good order, a cutting and ſpinning Machine, 2 or 3 large empty Kegs, 149 ditto ſmall, together with every neceſſary article for carrying on the buſineſs: one bed and furniture, 770 lbs. Bacon, one hhd. country Wine, one pair of large Scales, Weights and Beam, 17,500 Cypreſs Shingles, 15 kegs of manufactured Tobacco, and a few hhds. of Stems; together with a number of very valuable articles. *Conditions of ſale*—for all ſums under fifty dollars, Caſh; from fifty to one hundred, three months; and all ſums above one hundred, ſix months credit—the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity, reſiding in Richmond or Manchester.

And on Friday the 2d day of July, that well known four ſtory BRICK TENEMENT, on the main ſtreet near the corner of the ſtreet leading to the Capitol, being the lower tenement of Harris's large brick building (reſerving to Mary Harris her intereſt during her life—Alſo one thouſand three hundred and twenty ſix acres of LAND, in the ſtate of Kentucky, located, ſurveyed, and patented in the name of James Harris; lying on the north ſide of Green River and about 8 miles from the town of Vienna. This land was allotted to Benjamin Harris, on the diviſion of his father's eſtate, at three ſhillings per acre; but ſhould the title prove not to be a good one, the other legatees are to pay unto Benjamin Harris their proportions at the rate of three ſhillings per acre. The above is the ſeparate property of Benjamin Harris. *Conditions of ſale*—one third in Caſh, one third at ſix months, and one third at twelve months credit, with ſecurity on the property for the two laſt payments. For further particulars enquire of *Robert Brooke*, or of

Aſher Marx, Richard Denny, George Marx, } *Aſſignees.*

Richmond, June 24th, 1802.

KNOWSLEY

The most elegant and high formed English Horse, 15 hands 3 inches high, a fine bay, 6 years old last May, in great perfection, and as to muscular strength and beauty not inferior to any horse in the state, which will be readily acknowledged by those who will take a fair and impartial examination of him, full of vigour, and entirely clear of blemish—will stand at my stable on *Sandy Point* the present season; and will cover Mares at SIX GUINEAS, which may be discharged by the payment of TWENTY DOLLARS on or before the 10th day of August next: TEN GUINEAS to insure a colt, and THREE by the Leap, with One Dollar to the Groom at the stable door for each Mare. Mares may be fed at the market price of grain, in manner and quantity directed by the proprietors: Servants will be boarded without charge, and pasturage supplied *gratis*, equal in extent and goodness (if not superior) to any in the commonwealth, and laid out in different apartments, so as to suit Mares in foal, those that have colts, and all others. Here gentlemen will find it greatly to their interest to avail themselves of such advantages, independent of the high consideration of raising horses from so fine a stock. This horse has cost me on landing in this country upwards of seven hundred pounds sterling, which can be seen by reference to papers in my hands; and even at this price it was with difficulty he could be obtained, for my agent, a gentleman of great veracity, writes me he could have sold him for 150 Guineas more than the original purchase, which evidently proves the high estimation he was in.

Pedigree, given by Lord Derby in the following words, viz. "I do hereby certify, "that the bay horse called KNOWSLEY, late the property of the Prince "of Wales, was bred by me. He was "got by Sir Peter Teazle, out of Capella, and was six years old last May, and "no more.

(Signed) "DERBY. [Seal.]

"Knowsley, June 15, 1801."

CAPELLA was bred by general Parker, foaled in 1773, and got by Herod—See General Stud Book, page 40. Sir Peter Teazle was got by Highflyer, in 1784—See same book, page 182. Highflyer was got by Herod—See page 201—And so on it may be traced through a noble line of ancestors for ages past, without a single flaw in his genealogy, either on the male or female side.

This extraordinary horse ran often with great credit at two years old, and at three proved successful; and so continued until the last of the year 1800. In 1801 he was purchased for me, and sent to Virginia.—In 1798 he won a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, for three year olds, 8 subscribers, once round the ground, beating Mr Pierce's b. c. by Walnut, Sir H. T. Vane's Push forward, Sir H. Williamson's Stripling, Mr. Fletcher's g c Camperdown, Mr. G. Crompton's c. Basto, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. g. by Spadille, out of Snow Drop. See Calendar for 1798. He also won the Members' Plate of 50 guineas for three and four year olds, beating Lord Derby's four year old colt by Diomed, five to one on Knowsley, who was then Mr. Field's property. See Calendar for 1798. He also won a sweepstake for three year olds, beating Mr. Garforth's b. c. by Spadille, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille. See Calender for 1799.

In May, 1799, York. On Tuesday May 28, a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, (7 subscribers) then the property of Mr. Walker, was won by Knowsley, beating Lord Fitzwilliam's ch. h. Wonder, five years old, Lord Hamilton's ch. h. by Walnut, Sir Thomas Gascoigne's Maid of the Mill, and John Robinson's b. c. Abraham Newland. On Thursday the 30th following, he also won the Stand Plate, of 50 guineas, for four year olds, beating Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille, Mr. Garforth's mare Caroline, 6 years old, Lord Belhaven's ch. h. Master Robert; 6 years old, Mr Wentforth's Barnaby, and Mr. J. Anson's gr. h. Little Scot, 5 years old.—See Calender for 1799.

IN June, 1800, (Guildford) the Prince of Wales owned him, and won the King's Plate for 4 year olds, of 100 guineas---10 stone 4 lbs. four mile heats, and beat Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's.---See Calendar for 1800, page 35.

Winchester, July 8. His Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas was run for and won by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's, 5 years old, and Sir F. Evelyn's, b. h. Asparagus, 5 years old, 6 to 4 on Knowsley.

Lewes, August 12, 1800. The King's Plate of 100 guineas, four mile heats, was one by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's ch. c. Flugleman; four to one on Knowsley. Thursday following he one a subscription of 10 guineas each, beating Mr. Durand's Belleslima, and Mr. Ladbroke's Humbug. See Calendar for 1800—78 & 79.

Litchfield, on Thursday September 9, he won the King's Plate of 100 guineas, three mile heats, for 5 year olds, carrying 8 stone 7lbs. beating Mr. Heming's b. h. Ploro, ten to one on Knowsley.

Notwithstanding these evidences of Knowsley's superior worth, yet it is my wish that gentlemen should be still further satisfied by a personal view of him; it is also my desire that those who are inclined to speak and act candidly, would visit me in the Spring, and take a ride over the pastures, that they may be satisfied that nothing here asserted is exaggerated.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT.

February 1, 1802.

N. B. I will not be answerable for involuntary escapes or accidents.

District of Virginia, Richmond,

Supervisor's Office, June 2d, 1802.

IN pursuance of a direction of the act of Congress of the 16th of March last, entituled, an act to amend the act entituled, "an act to lay and collect a Dirict Tax within the United States," public notification is hereby made, that transcripts from the tax lists of the several Collectors of direct tax in the district or state of Virginia, containing all lands which, according to the provisions of the act, to lay and collect a direct tax, are liable to be sold for non-payment of the said tax, specifying the persons in whose names the assessments were originally made, and the sums respectively due thereon, are lodged in this office, and are open to the free inspection of all concerned. Also that the tax due on the said lands may be paid to the Collector within whose division (the same being composed of a county or town as below) the aforesaid lands are contained, or to the Supervisor at this place, at any time within the space of six months from the date hereof.

And in further pursuance of the said amendatory act, notice is hereby given, that the Collectors of direct tax in the district or state of Virginia, will proceed at the hour of 12 o'clock on the respective days and at the places following, in their respective divisions, composed as aforesaid, (and to continue the same in like manner, from day to day, until completed) to sell at public sale, so much of all lands in the counties and towns respectively named (inclusive of new counties formed by divisions since the assessment) on which any part of the tax shall remain unpaid at the expiration of six months from the date hereof, as will be sufficient to satisfy the same, together with all costs and charges incurred in preparing for, advertising, and making the said sales, that is to say,

On Monday	the	27th	day of	December	next, at the courthouse of Accomac county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Amherst county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Albemarle county.
On Thursday	the	23d	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Amelia county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Augusta county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of the town of Alexandria.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Bedford county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Buckingham county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Brunswick county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Berkeley county.
On Tuesday	the	28th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Brooke county.
On Thursday	the	9th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Botetourt county.
On Tuesday	the	14th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Bath county.
On Tuesday	the	14th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Caroline county.
On Thursday	the	16th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Charles City county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Culpeper county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Campbell county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Charlotte county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Cumberland county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Chesterfield county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Dinwiddie county.
On Thursday	the	23d	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Elizabeth City county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Essex county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Fauquier county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Fluvanna county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Franklin county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Frederick county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Fairfax county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Gloucester county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Goochland county.
On Thursday	the	23d	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Greensville county.
On Tuesday	the	28th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Greenbrier county.
On Tuesday	the	28th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Grayson county.
On Wednesday	the	15th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Hanover county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Henrico county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Henry county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Halifax county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Harrison county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Hampshire county.
On Wednesday	the	15th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Hardy county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of James City county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Isle O'Wight county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of King and Queen county.
On Thursday	the	6th	day of	January	next, at the courthouse of King George county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	December	next, at the courthouse of King William county.
On Tuesday	the	14th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Kanawa county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Lancaster county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Loudon county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Louisa county.
On Thursday	the	9th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Lunenburg county.
On Tuesday	the	14th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Lee county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Mathews county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Middlesex county.
On Thursday	the	23d	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Madison county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Mecklenburg county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Monongalia county.
On Tuesday	the	7th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Montgomery county.
On Thursday	the	9th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of New Kent county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Northumberland county.
On Thursday	the	6th	day of	January	next, at the courthouse of Nottoway county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	December	next, at the courthouse of Northampton county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Nansemond county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Norfolk county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Norfolk Borough.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Ohio county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Orange county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Prince William county.
On Thursday	the	30th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Patrick county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Pittsylvania county.
On Wednesday	the	15th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Powhatan county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Prince Edward county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Princess Anne county.
On Tuesday	the	14th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Prince George county.
On Tuesday	the	7th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Pendleton county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of the town of Petersburg.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Richmond county.
On Tuesday	the	21st	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Rockingham county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Randolph county.
On Tuesday	the	7th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Rockbridge county.
On Tuesday	the	28th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Russell county.
On Tuesday	the	14th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Shenandoah county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Southampton county.
On Tuesday	the	28th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Surry county.
On Thursday	the	6th	day of	January	next, at the courthouse of Sussex county.
On Thursday	the	16th	day of	December	next, at the courthouse of Spotsylvania county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Stafford county.
On Thursday	the	9th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Warwick county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Westmoreland county.
On Tuesday	the	14th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Wythe county.
On Tuesday	the	21st	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Washington county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of York county.

And as this publication is the only one required to be made on this subject, the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th sections of the amendatory act referred to, are subjoined hereto, for the more perfect information of all concerned; and to place them, particularly those whose lands may have been assessed in wrong names, the more certainly on their guard.

EDWARD CARRINGTON,
Supervisor of the District of Virginia.

AN ACT

To amend an act, entitled "An act to lay and collect a Direct Tax within the United States."

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the collectors in each district shall prepare and transmit to their respective supervisors, correct lists of all lands within their respective collection districts, which by the act passed the 14th day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, entitled "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States," they now are, or hereafter shall be authorised to advertise for sale, specifying therein the persons in whose names the assessments were originally made, and the sums due thereon, respectively; of which lists it shall be the duty of the supervisor, in all cases, to cause correct transcripts to be made out, and cause to to be inserted, for five weeks successively, in one or more newspapers published within his district, one of which shall be the gazette in which are published, by authority, the laws of the state within whose limits the said district may be comprised, if there be any such gazette, a notification that such transcripts are lodged at his office, and are open to the free inspection of all parties concerned, and also notifying, that the tax due upon the said lands may be paid to the collector within whose division the aforesaid lands are contained, or to the supervisor of the district, at any time within the space of six months from the date of such notification, and the time when, and places where, sales will be made of all lands, upon which any part of the direct tax shall remain due after the expiration of the time aforesaid.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in case of failure, on the part of the owner or owners of the aforesaid lands to pay within the aforesaid time, the full amount of tax due thereon, the collectors under the direction, and with the approbation of their respective supervisors, shall immediately proceed to sell, at public sale, at the times and places mentioned in the advertisement of the supervisor, so much of the lands aforesaid as may be sufficient to satisfy the same, together with all the costs and charges of preparing lists, advertising and notifying as aforesaid, and of sale.

Sec. 3. AND *be it further enacted*, That the aforesaid tax, including all costs and charges as aforesaid, shall be and remain a lien upon all lands and other real estate, on which the same has been assessed, until the tax due upon the same, including all costs and charges, shall have been collected, or until a sale shall have been effected, according to the provision of this act, or of the act to which this is a supplement.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases wherein any tract of land, may have been assessed, in one assessment, which at the time when such assessment was made, was actually divided into two or more distinct parcels, each parcel having one or more distinct proprietor or proprietors, it shall be the duty of the collector, to receive in manner aforesaid, from any proprietor or proprietors, thus situated, his or their proportion of the tax due upon such tract; and thereupon, the land of the proprietor or proprietors upon which the tax shall have been thus paid, shall be forever discharged from any part of the tax due under the original assessment.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That in any case in which it may have happened that lands actually belonging to one person, may have been or hereafter shall be assessed in the name of another, and no sale of the same shall yet have been made, the same proceedings shall be had for the sale of the aforesaid lands, in order to raise the tax assessed in relation to the same, as is provided by the eleventh section of the act to which this is a supplement, in the case of lands assessed, the owner whereof is unknown; and such sale shall transfer and pass to the purchaser, a good and effectual title.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the right of redemption reserved to the owners of lands and tenements sold under this act or the act to which this is a supplement, shall, in no wise, be affected or impaired: Provided always, that the owners of lands which shall thus be sold after the passing of this act, in order to avail themselves of that right, shall make payment, or tender of payment, within two years from the time of sale, for the use of the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, of the amount of the said tax, costs and charges, with interest for the same, at the rate of twenty five per cent. per annum.

NOTICE.

The Subscribers have formed a Commercial connexion, under the firm of

Long and Crews.

THEY will be principally concerned in the purchase of Country Produce.

Should any business be offered in the Commission Line, it will meet due attention from *Thomas Crews*, residing in Lynchburg, and *Will. Long*, here.

Their Office is on the second story above Messrs. ELLIS & ALLAN's Store.

Will. Long,
Thomas Crews.

Richmond, Jan. 1st, 1802.

Wm. & J. H. Fousbee,

HAVING every reason to believe that they are possessed of the *genuine* matter of COW-POX, inform that they are now prepared to inoculate for that disease.

Should any gentlemen wish to prove their security by Vaccination, from the contagion of Small Pox by subsequent inoculation for the latter, they can be accommodated with a house for the purpose.

If however any should prefer to be inoculated for the *SMALL POX*, they may apply.

June, 4th, 1802.

A different mode of planning Mills,

AS FOLLOWETH—THAT IS TO SAY:

SUPPOSE a mill is plan'd to make one hundred barrels of flour in 24 hours, my plan will then be, with half the running gear, that will answer the same purpose, and take much less water, easier for the miller, and less expence to the proprietor. Also a new mode for manufacturing wheat—I will venture to say from four bushels and one peck to four bushels and a half of good merchantable wheat, I will make a barrel of fine or superfine flour, after my plan. This plan will contain flour rubbers and flour fans, which will cool the flour in the month of August as well as in the month of January.

I will also undertake to put Burrs in order, according to the strength of the water, the quality of the Burrs, and the proportion of the pit gear. Also the quality of the bolting cloths. Without that there can be nothing done.

I am now at leisure to put any gentleman's mill in order—And will also give such instructions to the miller that he can with the smallest attention by following my plan keep her in compleat order. I shall not point out every particular at this time; but should any gentleman think proper to employ me, I will give them a full statement of my plan. I am now living at Mr. Henry Skipwith's mill, in Cumberland county, near the courthouse. By conveying letters to Ford's Post Office near Cumberland courthouse, they will immediately come to hand, and the greatest attention paid them. I flatter myself I am well recommended by the inspector in our port, Petersburg; also by the first flour merchants in Virginia, to whom I rendered a part of my services. I served my time near Philadelphia, in Chester county, Pennsylvania.

GEORGE JEFFRIES.

Cumberland, 25th June, 1802.